

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

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FRIDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1903

INSTRUCTIVE STUDIES BY THE EXPERT



more than an element, more than a substance—it is a dominating influence.

Boxing Tips.

BY ALBERT PAYSAN TERRIENE (Athletic Expert New York Evening World, Author of "Muscle Building," etc.)

Be careful, when making body counters, not to twist the body into an awkward or unnatural posture. This is a common fault. It detracts from the force of the blow and renders your "recovery" less quick than it should be.

In counters of every kind successful delivery depends entirely on quickness and accuracy. A second too slow and the chance is lost. A second too soon (as may be the case where you think your opponent is going to lead, when in reality he is only feinting) and you lay yourself open to a return blow which you will find difficult in guarding.

In delivering the left counter to the wind (described in detail in the last article)

Right Counter to Heart.



Right Counter to Heart.

There are many substances which enter so intimately and unobtrusively into everyday life that they are classed as "common" and the average individual pays no attention to them.

Carbon is a paradox because as a diamond it is a precious stone, the hardest of known substances, colorless and transparent, and so refractory that it is made into crucibles for melting things almost to heat proof.

Graphite, known also as plumbago and black lead, is one of the softest minerals, and is found in the earth singularly free from impurities.

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Every rider of a bicycle and every automobilist knows graphite as a lubricant. It is difficult to believe that the greasy-feeling, smooth, unctuous material which minimizes the friction between the sprocket wheel and chain of the bicycle is the same stuff which is molded into crucibles for melting gold and steel and other refractory substances.



Guarding Right Lead for Heart

Whatever blows parries or other moves you make at any stage of boxing always remember to come back again at once to "on guard."

When your opponent leads a straight right for your heart knock his arm outward with your left and bring your right across in a straight lead for his face. A similar rule applies when he leads for your solar plexus with his left.

When boxing hold the hands lightly clenched. Do not clench them tightly, except in a very moment of delivering the blow. Never (as I have seen amateurs do in a moment of nervousness) clench the fist with the thumb inside the fingers.

In our next lesson I will teach you the most important item of modern boxing.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

THE conservative action of the National Irrigation Congress at Ogden is reflected in the bill introduced by Mr. Hansbrough, chairman of the Land Committee of the Senate.

This is not saying that reclassification would not have been a benefit. Experience had shown clearly that there were about four hundred millions of acres of lands that were not agricultural nor timber lands.

It is quite significant that when the stock men did appeal to Congress for a range lease instant objection was made that the lease law would by implication and operation repeal the stone entry law and perhaps the timber entry also.

The law proposed by Senator Hansbrough is framed precisely on the principle of the range lease law. By it the title to stone and timber lands remains in the Government. It, in effect, leases the privilege to remove for economic purposes the timber and stone.

For another reason the law will be of the highest importance. All timber land will be withdrawn from entry. The harvest of the forest will go on, under regulations that permit the use of all ripe timber, but preserve for the future all that is unripe and growing.

This difficulty is made plain by study of the forest laws of Continental Europe. There, by reason of the difference of the political powers of government from ours, it is possible to regulate the use of timber tracts in private ownership.

The same law proposes a reform of the lieu scrip system, by requiring that when a private party within a forest reservation exchanges his holding for an equal acreage of scrip it must be located on agricultural lands.

The Dakota Senator has succeeded in drafting a conservative and highly important measure. The stock men will see in it the advance guard of their proposition to lease the grazing lands.

CASSINI'S MISTAKE.

COUNT CASSINI, the Russian Ambassador to Washington, has returned from a long vacation, most of which he spent in Paris.

As far as the American people are concerned they joined the humanity of the world in expressions of deprecation of that fanatical crime, but it did not cause any settled enmity to the Russian Government, which seemed to us to take fairly prompt and certainly creditable measures to punish the criminals in that affair and degrade the public officials who should have prevented it.

The growing enmity to Russia in this country has quite another cause. Russia does not keep her word. She seems guilty of a trick in joining the other powers in an agreement to evacuate China after the Boxer troubles were over.

It is amusing that the Count complains that Russian diplomacy is accused of belonging to the Machiavellian school, and that he carefully limits his interview to Kishenev and Macedonia, omitting any reference to Manchuria and China.

every demand with promises; postpone the fulfillment of these promises to the last moment; gain time; throw every possible difficulty in the way of complainants; act so that, weary of making demands, they will desist.

Russian diplomacy is of the school of Ab-der-Rahman, upon which that of Machiavelli may be easily grafted. Russia's course in the East is a perfect illustration of the policy of the old Sultan, and China has been the first while other nations are to be the second victims of that sinister policy.

Alameda has risen in unanimous protest against the night revelries of her crowing roosters. This concerted attack upon the assertive members of the domesticated feather tribe may be the envious promptings of competition.

AN HYDRAULIC PROPOSITION.

SOME stir has been occasioned in El Dorado County by a proposition to urge the construction of a debris dam on Webber Creek, sometimes known as Weaver Creek, the expense to be borne jointly by the United States and the State of California.

The end aimed at is indicated clearly in one paragraph of the report of the committee: "In the area drained by this creek and its many tributaries and branches are located numerous and extensive deposits of auriferous gravel, adapted to be worked by hydraulic mining, nearly all of which are now neglected and idle by reason of the onerous requirements of the laws with regard to the restraint and storage of the debris from such mines."

The committee reports that with the view of determining the feasibility of erecting the proposed barrier an examination has been made of a site admirably adapted for the dam. At the junction of Hangtown Creek with Weaver Creek there is a flat or valley that extends down Weaver Creek nearly one mile and is about half a mile wide, forming a basin of flat land but little above the level of high water in the creek.

On the more important consideration as to whether the dam would hold back the debris the committee reports in substance that it would back the water up Weaver Creek for about one mile, and that the stream, when backed, would have an average width of about half a mile, thus covering an area of at least 320 acres; that the basin would have a capacity to hold 12,000,000 cubic yards of material; that inasmuch as the dam would be several miles below where the principal mining operations would be carried on, the greater part of the coarser material dislodged would never reach the dam; that the dam would provide safety for the lodgment of at least 50,000,000 cubic yards of material, as it now lies in the banks to be mined, and would impound and restrain the same above the proposed barrier for all time.

The estimated cost of the work is \$25,000, as reported by the committee, this including the title of all lands to be inundated. Such prospectively submerged areas are "mostly mined-off bedrock, not fit for cultivation and of little value."

The committee, consisting of H. N. Picket, C. J. Green, Thomas Alderson, Thomas Clark and A. Baring-Gould, express the opinion that the construction of the dam, "above which all the owners of mines could operate without fear of loss or damage to their neighbors of the valleys below, would result in a largely increased production of gold in this district and be of material and lasting benefit to the citizens of our county and State and the country at large."

APOSTLE GRANT IN TROUBLE.

WHEN Apostle Grant bragged to the alumni of Utah University that he had a harem which he would stock up better if the law would let him he revealed the temper and secret purpose of the Mormon church to restore polygamy whenever and wherever it could evade the eye of the law.

But the law in Utah, though battered, is still in the ring, and Apostle Grant finds himself compelled to hide from or face the service of a State's warrant in a criminal proceeding to punish him for the crime of polygamy. Mormon sentiment has tempered the law to the shorn polygamist, and the punishment is light, being a fine of \$300, with alternative imprisonment. It is quite easy, still it may restrain the ordinary lay members from keeping harems, but it is little restraint upon the apostles, who can pay it out of what Brigham Young called "the treasury of the Lord."

It seems that Apostle Grant had trouble before, and five years ago was convicted of polygamy and fined \$500. Going to the Mormon view of it as a question of morals, we find that proof of that which the law of his State makes a felony did not injure Mr. Grant in the estimation of the church. Is it thinkable that the Methodists would take a man convicted and punished for bigamy and make him a Bishop, or that any church called by the Mormons Gentile would continue to keep in place, promote or favor with power in its councils a man so proved guilty? Every one knows this could not be so outside the Mormon church, and that it is so inside of Mormonism reveals that community in a light antagonistic to the law and dangerous to civilization.

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPIC OF THE TIMES

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The Water Cure.

A veteran policeman gave an interesting illustration the other day of the strange and, to most of us, inexplicable action of one mind upon another. The bluecoat did not attempt to explain the occurrence. Here is his story:

"One night we had in the old City Prison a man who had become a mere shell, mentally and physically, by the use of 'dope'—morphine, opium, cocaine and what not. He was about the worst specimen of the 'fend' I had ever seen. Along toward morning craving for the drug overpowered him and the poor wretch was in agony. He lay in his bunk, naked and writhing and screaming in excruciating pain. The torments were almost indescribable.

"I tried to quiet the man, but could do nothing. There was not much sympathy for him, to be sure. "I decided not to give him the chloral for which he was begging and pleading. But I did decide to try an experiment of which I had read in some book or other. "Going to the cell, I said to my subject: "You want chloral, do you? Well, if I give you some will you quit your howling and go to sleep?"

"'Calling a trusty to the wicket, I ordered him to stay there while I went to the medicine chest, got out a glass, filled the bottle and pouring out the drug. Instead of returning with the stuff I half filled the glass with cold water, nothing else. I passed it in to the wretched, drug-crazed fellow with the sharp order: "Here's your chloral. Drink it quick and go to sleep."

Editor Carey's Error. James A. Carey, editor of the Adjuster (which is Holy Writ to the insurance men of the coast), had an encounter with a footpad several weeks ago.

James A. Carey, editor of the Adjuster (which is Holy Writ to the insurance men of the coast), had an encounter with a footpad several weeks ago. Carey likes to look at the humorous side of life, so he took the story as it approached him after pledging the newspaper men not to publish it—a pledge that lapse of time has outlawed.

Chinese Character. Jay Pollock McCoy of Shanghai, China, who recently came to this country for the first time, having been born and reared in China, gave an interesting appreciation of New York character to the New York Tribune. He said: "I feel that I understand the Chinese character. I had a Chinese nurse and passed the whole of my boyhood with Chinese and 300 members of the Roman Catholic church in my allegiance to the land of my parents, I am in point of contact more Chinese than American.

Pomp of the Law.

The opening of the law courts in London after the long summer vacation is a ceremonious event, an striving contrast with the preceding, marking the beginning of a new term in the United States Supreme Court.

Twilight in Florence. Again the fiery fingers of the scarlet creepers write their brief autumnal message, on the wall of Eremita. Of villa and of vintage, and again the orchard A low white moon entangled in her mesh of olive trees.

Abuse of Quinine. A South American correspondent for the New York Press thus comments upon the abuse of quinine in fever countries: "Habitual users of quinine are slaves to it, but derive little benefit from it. Men with malaria eat it by the ounce, and women with the same ailment take a spoonful into the palm of the hand and lick it down without a grimace. I have seen them chew cinchona bark as one chews gum. Others, not habituated, must take two grains or ten in a gelatine capsule. Before capsules were invented it was taken in molasses and the chances are that the molasses affected the cure. Too much of it is nearly as bad as too much calomel. Great fortunes have been made out of it, however, and its cultivation in Ceylon and Java is said to be successful."

Spider-Web Acoustics.

A French savant points out that spiders' webs improve the acoustic properties of a room. He says he knew in England a hall that was ideal for the conveyance of sound. In an evil moment it was decided to clean the ceilings, and all the spiders were dislodged. The hall was ruined as a place of speaking. The savant suggests that cotton strings might be hung loosely across ceilings to improve the sound-carrying properties of a room.

Rosebery an Amateur.

Justin McCarthy gives a rather doubtful appreciation of Lord Rosebery in the Independent with the following: "Lord Rosebery is one of the most brilliant speakers and one of the most fascinating influences in English public life. The country never knows quite where to have him. It must be admitted, and for some time it did not seem by any means certain whether he was likely to patronize Mr. Chamberlain or to return to his old position as a Liberal leader. It has been said of him, and with some show of justice, that he is too clever by half, and it has sometimes seemed even to his ad-



mirers as if he were occasionally willing to damage a great measure for the sake of sending forth a sparkling rhetorical paradox. The fatal gift of the amateur makes influence evident in him. He is an amateur of literature, an amateur of pictures, an amateur of yachting, of travel and also of politics, but to be a really great political power a man must have a taste for political work. Still there can be no doubt that if Lord Rosebery makes up his mind to devote himself even for the time to the business of politics, he must be, for the time at least, a power which his opponents would have to take into their most serious consideration."

High Up in New York.

Nearly all the visitors who come to New York in summer ask the hotel clerk or somebody else where they can get the "best view" of the city, according to the New York Times. Few of them are ready to accept the metropolis as they find it by tramping through the streets or riding observation buses. It is disappointing to most of them not to find some place like Bunker Hill Monument, in Boston, or Washington Monument, in the nation's capital, where they can take in everything at a glance.

New York is too big for that, and the hotel men are often puzzled to direct the visitors where to go. Generally they put them off by telling them that it is easy to get to the top of one of the skyscraper office buildings downtown—a statement very far from the truth, as thousands who have tried it will testify. For persons who prefer to see the city from a vantage marked "special access" to the summits of tall buildings it is all right, but the sightseeing multitude that goes up in express elevators finds its view blocked from rear and sides by private offices, which few of them have the temerity to invade. Sometimes a limited view of one street is open to them from an corridor window, but that is all.

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